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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

Aid to the Autocrat.

The exhibition in the suppressed House of Representatives yesterday presented some new attractions. The proposition of the Committee on Rules to consider in Committee of the Whole the four appropriation bills, without reference to their osideration by any standing committee. was graciously modified to meet the objection of Mr. Bailey of Texas, who desired that for the present the gag should bé insected as to the Indian bill only.

If that were done, Mr. Bailey observed there would not be any objection on his side; and thereupon, in company with the other Reed men, he cheerfully voted for the previous question. There were twentyfour Democrats who did object, however, and who voted against the Collar brigade Mr. Blazel said: "I shall protest against this arbitrary mode of procedure on this or any other bill." The Bouse had plenty of time at its disposal, and he could see no reason why the bill should not go through the regular channels.

Mr. Bland was woefully mistaken. The House has not plenty of time, nor plenty of anything else; because there no longer is such a thing as a Boose. There is just one solitary Autocrat, and he considers things in Committee of the Whole Autocrat, reports them to the full Autocrat. and passes them by the unanimous vote of the entire Autocrat.

If there were an acknowledged leader of the minority, something might be done to save the credit of Democracy in the body. But there is not any recognized leadership; only antics on the part of the Autocrat's young man from Texas, which mortify Democratic members and make them ashamed of their party. It is grow-

The Rebuke Miltonian.

Seldom if ever has a thing so seriou Asppened within the Republican fold as occurred in the Senate on Wednesday, when the venerable and outwardly Pickwickian Senator from Massachusetts criticised the Autocrat of the suppressed House of Representatives for prosecuting the vicious and illegal course familiar to the country. We have examined the records for a parallel instance, and find one only in Millon on Paradise-chapter and section unimportant-where Senator Satan rebokes Speaker Sin for conduct subversive of the universal constitution. The only malerial difference between the two episides appears to be that the ancient one did not have any future popular elections In view, while It may be taken for granted that the modern instance did; and in this reflection there is ground for

Evidently Senator Hoar is not oblivious to the outery of the American people House of Representatives by its Speaker and the usurpation by him of all its prerogatives and functions. This is a good sign; because, if the national indigmation has force sufficient to penetrate the pachydermatous partisanship of the aged Scuator, it must, indeed, be unl versal, violent and dangerous. Any party offense which to his Bluminated vision appears flagrant, in the sense that it is likely to cause trouble, must be almost two criminal to bear discussion in print. Therefore, it is probable that we shall son witness the ceremony of raising the Republican umbrella to ward off the gatiering storm.

The difficulty is that the Antocrat may be able single-handed to keep the umbrella down. For some time it has been a serious nuestion whether one properly could include the Autocrat in speaking of the party. or whether the Autocrat should be considgred as including the party. It is reason ably clear that the great man from Maine has adopted the latter theory, and circonstances seem to justify him in doing an. We have seen birn placifily nigeraboling important matters that have come to him from the Sepate; matters strennously urged upon his immediate attention by his former political co-parceners In that chamber, and we have "viewed with slarm" his relegation to the shades of other pressing matters, presented to him by the executive branch of the Goverament. In such ways the conviction has been progressively forced upon the country, that the Republican party, considered representatively in the National Capital, has departed this life, and has devised its powers and effects to a party by the name of Reed.

All this could be contemplated with secenity if the ambition of the Autocrat only nimed at the absorption of his own party; but since it goes farther, incites him to violate the Constitution, and to close an important branch of the Government to the legitimate business of the people, the whole nation becomes interested, and, before long, will make itself Interesting to the Aurocrat, the whipped and subservient Republican majority in the suppressed House, and to all concerned In the conspiracy against the right of the people to self-government.

It is not surprising that individual Republicans are taking alarm, or that they are being threatened by angry constituencles with political extermination if they do not retail. We never have entertained any exalted idea of their courage when it should come to the point of an open attack upon the Autocrat. Of course, they have the power in their hands, and the country will hold them jointly and sev- wheat crop in 1896, was less by 116, names.

erally responsible if they do not use it: but the master's frown and rod are awful terrors to the schoolboy. Still, it must be remembered that even Senator Hoar has dared to raise the voice of protest. When things get to be as bad as that, perhaps there may be found in the House a few Republicans hold enough to slip out of the Reed cottar. It remains to be seen,

King Baseball.

An unwonted air of excitement was to be noticed among the citizens of Washington vesterday. It was a pleasant excitement, for faces smiled, tones were jovial and a peculiar friskiness crept into the guit of many people who are not ordinarily frisky. A scientific man would have said that some electric quality had been added to the atmosphere. A revivalist might have said that there had been an awa'tening and a general gathering in. Eager patriots might very possibly have surmised that this country had declared war against Spain or Turkey, or something. Other patriots might infer that general prosperity had struck the town with a soft and gentle thud, and that its happy influence was percolating through the adult male population. But all of these people would have been wrong.

It was not the sweet spring air which caused this joy; nor was it war news, or the performance which went on in the great white building at the southeast corner of the business quarter of the city. There was nocircus away up in the northwest, but the electric cars and cable cars carried crowds of passengers who looked just as happy as if there was. Some of them wore badges, some of them wore strange costurnes, and all of them woresiert and eager faces. When they came in sight of their destination there were remions. They were meeting to celebrate the formal opening of the baseball season.

The Senators have been practicing for some time and are in good trim and ready for any sort of victory that may happen to come their way. A baseball club is never backward in that respect. The Senators will play any old town in the United States this season and enjoy it. And their friends will follow their fortunes with the same steadfast fidelity, the same wild enthusiasm, the same intelligent rooting as in former years. The real baseball enthusiast is unassailable on his pet hobby He pins his faith to his team and doesn't unpin it so long as there is faith and team enough left to hold the pin. And when, as has often happened, his faith is justified. and his team goes on from glory to glory, who so happy as the baseball man? Who so gay and prosperous-looking, even if he hasn't a single specimen of the sinews of war in his pocket? Who so fluent of speech and picturesque of language?

That is the genuine baseball enthusiast and that is why, when the baseball season opened vesterday, all Washington felt that there was a topic in the air not due to the calendar or to patent medicines. It was the rising tide of baseball enthusiasm that was the matter, and it is not improbable that its influence was felt even in Congress. At any rate, several states men, who are generally known as in dustrious men, were not in their sentor anywhere about their business head quarters during the afternoon; and it was the same way with the brokers' offices, and with some of the other business establishments. There was a mortality among relatives, too-relatives of office boys and other humble retainers of business houses. To judge by the number of funerals that persons got leave to attend, the streets should have been obstructed with hearses and backs; but nothing of the kind was apparent. Baseball, how ver, should not be held subversiv of public morality on this account. It might very well be that, if the services could be made interesting enough, boys would tell lies in order to get permission to go to Sunday school.

War and Wheat.

The sudden boom in the wheat market. which unmediately followed the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Greece was of the shortest duration, and there is nothing in the present European situa tion to justify a recurrence of the phe nomenon. If warranted at all it was on the theory that the great nations of the continent were likely to become involved, in which case there is no doubt that the markets for our cereals and food products of all sorts would become excited, and that a period of large sales and han-isome profits would ensue for some time, deneading upon the extent and duration of international trouble. But, on the present occasion, there was hardly any reason to expect that general war would follow hostilities on the Greek frontier, and the wheat market quickly settled back to its previous condition.

When war was declared between Rus sia and Turkey in 1877, in this country wheat advanced 50 cents per bushel within a month; on the theory that wheat production in Turkey would be extinguished by reason of the anticipated invasion, while it would be greatly diminished in Russia, because of the diversion of population from the plough to the battlefield. The fallacy of the latter argument was early demonstrated, and the market broke long before the truce of San Stephano. So far from producing less wheat than usual, the Russian crop of 1877 was a hundred million bushels in excess of the 1876 crop, and that of 1878 was nearly as great. Considered alone, the combined wheat crops of Turkey in Europe and of Greece do not amount to enough to cut the smallest figure in the world's supply or demand. In 1896 they aggregated, respectively, 24,000,000, and 4,800,000 bushels; together not more than half the quantity required to seed the wheat area of the United States in an

According to the present outlook we are not likely to realize undue prosperity because of any violent misfortunes to our neighbors across the Atlantic; and the general commercial prospect does not appear to be what one might term speculative, although there are some grounds for considering it as hopeful of fair markets with some profit. As stated by the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture, the world's | ple who will be glad to let him call them

000,000 bushels than that of the previous year. The crop for the continent of Europe was 47,250,000 bushels greater than that of 1895; but that factor is much more than offset by diminished production in several countries competing with us in British and European markets. Australasian production fell below the export line, the total being only 25,906,000 bushels, and that of British India decreased 52,000,000 bushels. The entire wheat erop of South America amounted to only 66,000,000 bushels, against 85,000,-600 the year before. On the other hand, the United Kingdom scored a marked advance of 20.585,000 bushels. Taking everything into consideration, under normal trade conditions, we ought to have an excellent export demand for some time to come, as far as our chief cereal is con cerned. Our own crop in 1896, aggregated 427,684,000 bushels, compared with 467,103,000 bushels, in 1895, a falling off of 39,419,000 bushels, and the argu ment for strong markets and good prices would be unanswerable if it were not for the certain character, but uncertain extent, of the commercial demoralization to follow the American tariff agitation. But for that the future for our agricultural population would look comparatively bright.

A Matter of Moment.

The Reed-Balley combination resumed control of the House of Representatives yesterday, the young member from Texas appearing openly as the advocate and defender of the Reed policy upon the floor. It is impossible that any sanc person can fail to put the proper construction upon this proceeding, and comment is as useless as remoistrance has proved to be

The one question to be decided now is bow long a majority of the gentlemen elected to this House as Democrats intend to follow the Reed-Bailey lead. It de mands the instant consideration of every Democratic constituency in the country. In the interval it occurs to The Times that a capeus of the Democratic Members of the House should be called at once.

Mr. Holman.

The death of the Hon. William S. Hol man removes from the House of Represcutatives the oldest as well as the most picturesque figure in it, and from public life the man who will go down in Ameri can history as the only original "Watchdog of the Treasury?" Mr. Holman's public policy is described in a sentence. He betad to see the Government spend money. He was a man of great shrewdness an considerable natural ability, and he leaves behind no one who can compare with him in actual knowledge and experience of legislation as practiced in the House. His personal character was blameless, and he was a devoted busband and father. He will be mourned by a great circle of friends and acquaintances, and will be remembered in Washington and in the halls of Congress for many a long day.

The lesson of the attempt upon King Humbert's life, as it seems to us is that the decenter a ruler tries to be the mor people want to remove him.

It is announced that Ambassador Hat has lost no time in calling at the British foreign office. The question of his social standing at court must be settled early or things would not be lovely. As the British ambassador at Washington take precedence of the American heir anparent, Col. Hay is expected to insist upon identical recognition of his dignity.

The Washingtons (fidn't win, but it was a great day for the national game.

It is not unlikely that the important Cuban victory reported yesterday may result in reviving the effort of the Rothschilds' interest to force the Cuban republic to buy its independence for \$425,000,000. after winning it with an ocean of blood. The latest news from the island snows that neither President Cisneros nor Gen. Gomez, at this victorious stage of the war, would consent to pay a cent or as some a dollar of mortgage. They have another plan to rid their country of the Spanish rule, and it has essentially suc ceeded already.

The battle for the Constitution has ex tended to the Senate, where Senator Mor gan referred in terms of becoming score to the spectacle of the suppressed Hous of Representatives; extinguished by "the arbitrary, unconstitutional and unheard-of action of one man."

When the Hon. Richard P. Hand does speak he speaks to some purpose. But he was late.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Allen said "I believe the time has come when all the resources of the United States should be used to protect the Christians of Greece and the people of Cuba." Senator Aller should remember that there are holden of Turkish bonds who will not allow any one to aid the Greeks, and owners of the Spanish debt, besides a trust or two, who will not permit even an expression of sympathy for the Cubans.

We are glad to learn that Gen. Miles is going to the front, and trust that he will be just as kind and friendly to the youth ful commanders, Constantine and Nicholas, as the German officers are to the Turks. A professional tip from an old fighter like our General-in-Chief sometimes, might come handy to the lads.

It was supposed that the change of Administration would cause a general rise in values, but so far the only things that have risen have been the Mississippi River, the airship and popular indignation.

The place of honor at obsequial ceremonies usually is occupied by the remains. If Sir Oracle desires to be regarded as the corpse diplomatique in that sense, nobody ought to object to his entire precedence

A Money-Making Scheme.

(From the Chicago Post.) A witness in the New York trust investieation has sued Henry Havemeyer for \$10,000 for calling him a liar. we don't know anything about the merits of this case, but if Mr. Havemeyer is willing to pay the price, there are lots of peo

FOUR WORRISOME SCHEDULES. ATTEMPT TO STAB HUMBERT. Sogar, Wool, Lead Ore and Hides

Stop the Tariff's Way. The Republican members of the Senate ommittee on Finance have about completed their drast of the tariff till. They have not yet been able to determine four versy. The sugar, wool and lead ore schedules have not been settled, and no determination has been reached as to whether hides are to remain free. Senators Carter, Mantle and Warren are still contending for amendments to the administrative features of the bill, which they assert are necessary to the proper enforcement of the woolen duty. They claim, in support of this amendment that without it whatever the wool duty may be it will be robbed of its effect. There are two sides to the lead ore question, and the smelters and miners of the West are divided in sentiment as to whether they desire a higher duty or be satisfied if it shall repugin as it now stands in the Dingley bill. It is asserted that, not withstanding the attitude taken by the group of Western will be lowered from the rates of the Dingley bill and that whatever concessions are made will be made in the administrative

sections, there will be a Leavy reduction in the agricultural schedule. As the bill passed the House it provided or an average protection of about 49 per cent on all achie tules. This will be cut down ething like 10 per cent, and the cut will be distributed over the schedule, so that on some Rems the reduction from the Dingley bill will amount to 18 per cent.

The lowering of the rates in the agri-cultural schedule is likely to prove very unacceptable to the Republican members from the Middle West. Senators from the States in this section urged the adoption McKinley bill, and also asked that special attention should be paid in the drafting of these provisions to the condition of affairs along the Canadian border, where, it is claimed, foreign competition in almost all agricultural products introduces a factor which the agriculturalists of other States do not have to contend with.

The tobacco industry has puzzled the cor mittee. Manufacturers have suggested the adoption of the uniform rate of 50 cents per pound on wrapper and filler, and this is the rate named in a large number of memorials received by the Finance Committee from every section of the country. This proposition does not please Senator Platt and his Eastern colleagues, who have no chought beyond the profits of the tobacco growers. The Connecticut wrapper raiser now protected by a duty of more than 700 per cent, but asks that the tax be made 1,000 per cent without regard to the interests of the manufacturers of tobacco, who outnumber the growers ten to one, to say nothing of the millions of consumers.

GOING TO THE SCENE OF WAR. Gen. Miles Will Visit the Battle

fields in the East. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will go to the East o study on the field the war between Turkey and Greece. This was decided upon yesterday by President McKindey and Secretary of War Alger. Gen. Miles will sail early next week, and will remain on the battlefield until the war is ended. and should this event be soon he will be granted a furlough permitting him to have a few months' vacation abroad. About the only thing that can happen to discourage this program is the of the war before the early part of next

Gen. Miles, when asked concerning the letail, said that he knew the President has had the matter under advisement for some time past, but so far he had not re-ceived any notice of a definite decision. "Is it probable that you will go, genhe was asked

"That is something upon which I cannot enture an opinion," was the answer, "the whole matter lies in the hands of the President. I expect, however, to hear that decision one way or the other will be cached in the course of a day or two. If I am to go, I will leave as soon after I receive my orders as I can arrange my official and private offairs and secure passage. It is always customary for a general to have an aide with him, and I will probably follow this rule. I do not know whom I should take with me."

It is extremely probable, however, that Gen. Miles will be ordered abroad, as it has been an invariable custom of the trace the Army on the spotin all European wars. The purpose is, of course, to furnish the representative with an object lessor in battlefield tactics, and the use of improved weapons, to be utilized in adding to the war efficiency of our own Army.
There is an added incentive in having a

expert in military matters on the field a this particular time, owing to the inprovements made in weapons in the last decade, and the anxiety to observ their effect in action.

Only one other instance in late years of commander-in-chief being sent on similar mission is recalled; the case of Gen Sherman, who, while at the head the Army, was sent to Europe in Septem ser, 1871, and returned in September 1872. He was accompanied by Col. Auden reid and Lieut. Fred Grant. During the Crimean war Gens. De Lafied. Mordecat and McClellan were detailed to

observe the battles, and on their return they published a book of their observa which has been one of the most helpful that our army has ever possessed The President yesterday decided to send Capt. G. P. Scriven, military attache o United States at Rome, to Constanti nople to study the Turkish movements, and Capt. J. H. Dorst, military attache of the Unite 1 States at Vienna, to Athens to watch the Greek movements.

PORTRAIT PRESENTATION.

Columbian University to Receive

Mr. Whitman's Picture Tnight. A portrait of President Whitman will be presented to the Columbian University meeting this evening. The painting is by Meyers, and in all instances has been pronounced perfects The meeting, which will be held in the college chapel, will be presided over by Col. Myron M. Parker. The portrait will be presented by the Hon. William L. Wilson, and will be received by the Rev. Samuel H. Greene of the college faculty.

\$150,000 Worth of Success. (From the Chicago Times-Herald.) A Boston paper says: "Nansen's expedition consisted of thirteen members. No nder It proved a miserable failure! But it didn't. It was the most successful polar expedition ever attempted. Namen already has sold to the publishers more than \$150,000 worth of cold facts.

Sympathy With Greece, (From the Chicago Record.) In the Greco-Turkish difficulty, as in our own American contest between skirts and bloomers, may the skirts win!

An Foster Calculation.

(From the St. Louis Republic.) Easter prayers offered up during a slant eyed study of your pew-neighbor's new spring bonnet are not likely to be wafted much higher than the bonnet

No Use for Water. (From the Chicago Record.) It is somewhat interesting to note als that the navigators of that ubiquitous airship never have to come down to eat or

The King of Italy's Narrow Escape

From Assassination. Rome, April 22.-A man attempted to stab King Humbert of Italy this aftered before he could effect his purpose. The king was driven to the Campanelle race track. A man who pretended that he wanted to present a petition to the King approached the carriage. As he reached the vehicle the man drew a dagger and latter warded off the blow and the dagger struck the cushion of the carriage an instant all was confusion. The King's escort at once charged upon the crowd, which, in the excitement, closed upon the royal carriage, while others of the King's guard selzed the man who had attempted to take his majesty's life and bore his

The king, who was perfectly composed proceeded on his way to La Campanelle and witnessed the races as though nothing unuusal had happened.

The assailant proved to be Pietro Acto be insane. He is a blacksmith and came to Rome from Artena. He declares that he has no connection with any political party. The king was repeatedly cheered upon his arrival at the races, and when he returned to the city he was greeted with a popular ovation by the thousands of people who througed the streets upon learning of the attempt to assassinate him.

FIRED AT BORDA.

The President of Argentine Has Narrow Escape.

Montevideo, April 22.-An attempt was made yesterday upon the life of President Borda by a man who fired a revolver at him at short range. The shot missed its mark, however, and the president's assaliant was promptly arrested. The presilent's term expires next year.

THE GOLD BRICK GAME. A Frenchman Swindled Out of All

His Meuns. New York, April 22 - After an investi

ation had been made of two supposed gold bars a Frenchman brought to the United States Treasury assay office the day before yesterday, he was told that they contained only brass. He valued them at \$5,000, and when he

found they were worthless, left the treasury to hunt up the man who sold them to him. He was heart-broken over his He refused to give his name, said that he came to this country last fall with 10,000 francs to invest At a hotel on Christopher street he me

nother Frenchman who said he wanter to go West, and had two bars of gold he wanted to sell before his departure. He was willing to sell the gold, he said, for \$2,000, although it was worth \$5,000. The new arrival bought the bricks

When the man two weeks ago wanted to resize on the bars, he was told by the assaving firm of John Waters' Sons

The assay office also found they were

COLLISION WITH A WARSHIP. The Maria Theresa and a Rev Cutter Come Together.

New York, April 22.-A collision be tween the newly-arrived Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa and the United States revnue cutter Manhattan occurred at noon oday in the Hudson river. The Manhattan was calling on the Spaniard to notify ner that she was in the way, being squarely n the channel. The English man-of-war Taibot and the Frenchman, Fulton, will also have to move. They inadvertently have anchored where they are in the way. The Manhattan was just slowing up to send an officer on board the cruiser when a swell from a passing steame threw her sharply against the iron sales of the Spaniard. The Manbattan struck the Maria Teresa on the port side, near the stern, swinging hard against a torpede projector. The Manhattan's flagpole was

The captain of the Manhattan and Com mender Yose Morgabo, of the Spaniard, were profuse in their apologies to each

Just before the accident happened the Maria Torona sent lieutenants to the French ship and the British ship with good wishes The Englishman received the licutenant with a salute of thirteen guns, the French man kent silence

The Marin Teresa is the fastest cruiser and one of the most effective vessels of the Spanish navy.

A \$2,000,000 SUIT.

Indiana Wants to Collect This

Amount From Vandalia Railroad. Indianapolis, April 22 - The State to lay brought sut against the Vandali Railroad Company to collect \$2,000,000 alleged to be due under the terms of a special charter issued to the company in 1847, and in which it was provided that the road should pay to the State for the nefit of the school fund all its earnings, in excess of 10 per cent over cost of operaion and construction

The complaint states that the company as concealed its earnings and it is averred that the company corrupted legislation in rder to prevent an investigation into the affairs of the corporation, and by these eans has postponed from time to time a settlement with the State

A SUIT FOR DIVIDENDS.

Johns Hopkins University's Future Depends on It.

Boltimore, April 22.—The trial of the against the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to compel the paying of dividends on \$3,000,000 preferred stock be gan today in the United States circuit court, Upon the decision will depend the future the Johns Hopkins University, which has the bulk of the preferred stock. The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company will meet tomorrow to take action on the semi-annual dividend on the stock of the Washington branch and they may vote to pass it. The payments have been made send-annually.

The dividend due last November was paid promptly, but there is some doubt as to the payment due next month. It is said that the line has not carned the dividend. The receivers have placed an order with the Pullman Company for the con struction of 3,000 freight cars. The Pullman Company is already building the cars and will deliver some of them May 1. The receivers will apply to the court to issue certificates to pay for the cars.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine

(From the St. Louis Republic.) When Maj. McKinley was getting up a tariff bill, and proposed to take hides off the free list, a man from Maine named Blaine called him down, and asked him if he wanted to protect the Republican party out of existence. But the Republican party has lost a lot of brains since that time.

Each Wants It All.

(From the Chicago Record.) If the European powers could hit upor in equitable plan for distributing the Ottoman empire among themselves, their sympathy with the Turk would not last over

POSTOFFICE DIGNITARIES.

Planning to Entertain the Universal

Postal Congress Delegates. meeting of the committee appoir by Postmaster General Gary to arrange for the reception of the delegates to the Universal Postal Congress was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Capt. N. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails.

The mainthing considered was the matter of finance. The Postoffice Department originally asked for \$200,000, but the House cut the estimate flown to \$50,000, and now the Postoffice Department is sing its influence to compromise on \$100,-000. It is hoped that with this sum the department cannot not only take care of the Washington end of the great congress, but will also be able to give the delegates a turn around the country, to the Yellowstone National Park, to the Yosemite and through

This congress will be the largest and nost representative yet held. Postmaster General Gary has not appointed the men who will represent the United States. Among the delegates will

Don Augustin Charge, director general of telegraphs, Mexico; Don Manuel Zapata Vera, chief or consular bureau. Mexico; Don Ignoero Garcias, director general of posts Mexico; Mr. Ivon Stavanovitch, director of posts and telegraphs, Belguim; Gen. Nicanor dulet Peroza, greater republic of Central America; V. Rudolph Neubauer, Austria; Mr. Theodore Hubberger, Austria; Mr. Albert Ritter Von Stibral, Austria; Hon. J. F. Leger, Haiti; Sir Spencer Walpole, Eng-land; Mr. Buxton H. Forman, England; Mr. C. A King, England; Mr. A. B. Walk ley, England; Mr. Sterpin, Belgium; Mr. Lam-bin, Belgium; Dr. Heinrich von Kammler, Austrin; Mr. Peter von Szaley, Hungary Mr. Wilhelm Heuneyey, Hungary; Dr. von Stephan, Germany; Mr. Fritsch, Germany Mr. Neuman, Germany: Mr. Serastianoff. Rossia; Mr. Ivanoff, Russia; Roadanovski, Russia; Mr. Isaac von Alphen, South African Republic; Mr. An sault, France; Mr. Recoing, France; Mr. Herman, France; Mr. Dalmas, France; Mr. Hevergald, France: Mr. Ed. Rahn. Switzerland; Hon. Ervedio Chiaradio, Italy; Dr. Eugene Delmati, Italy; Mr. J. J. Perk, Netherlands; Mr. Schlytern, Sweden; Mr. Irarramyal, Chile; Mr. Novella, Guatempla: Min Sang Ho, Korea, F. E. Taylor, China; Mirza Ali Naki Khan, Persia: Mr. Svendsen, Denmark: Mr. Saha Pashe, Egypt; Don Salvador de Castro, Spain: Don Carlos Florez, Spain Mr. Havelnar, The Hague; Mr. Van der Veen; Netherlands; and Mr. Herman M. Kirsch, British India.

CIVIL SERVICE LOOP HOLES. Very Easy Methods Available for Evading the Law.

It has been said at the Department the Interior that the civil service act whom the powers in the department wish The only thing which the to dismiss. civil service act does in the direction of protection to the employes is to prohibit the dismissal of an employe because of his political or religious opinions or affila-tions. The head of the department may dismiss, but he must me say, "I dismiss you because you are a Democrat." But the head of the department may dismis an employe with the simple statement "I do not want you;" and the civil service act is poweriess to help the victim:

Paragraph No. 3, of rule 2, of the civi executive civil service shall dismiss, be dismissed, or make any at tempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein ecause of his political or religious opit

sacing a religious Paragraph No. 6, or rule 2, reads: "In making removals or reductions, or in im posing penishment, for delinquency or mis-conduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for like offenses, and action bercupon shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or

frightions of the offenders."

The sixth paragraph of section2, of the civil service act, protects the employe That no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or in fluence to coerce the political action of any person or body."

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Sewall, of Maine, as Minister to Hawail, Leads the List.

The President vesterday sent to the Ser State-Harold M. Sewall, of Maine, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipo tentiary of the United States to Hawaii.

Treasury-Thomas H. Phair, of Maine, ollector of customs, district of Aroostoc Me .: James S. Hariman, of Maine, co lector of customs, district of Belfast, Me Assistant Surgeon Ezra K. Sprague, of New Jersey, to be a passed assistant surger in the marine hospital service of the United States.

Postmasters-John B. Hinds, Decatu Ala : James K. Barnes, Fort Smith, Ark Bennett C. Atwood, Watertown, Conn Joshua A. Fessenden, Stamford, Conn.; D E. Pelper, Fitzgerald, Ga.; Hibben S. Cor win, Peru, III.; Thomas S. Fekete, East St. Louis, Ill.; J. H. McArthur, Oakland, Iowa J. A. Conerd, Atlantic, Iowa; Joseph W Jarnagin, Montezuma, Iowa; J. B. nedy, Troy, Kan ; Alex. Cestia, New Iberia. La .; James H. Phair, Presque Isle, Me Charles B. Jones, Rockville, Md.; Edwin O Shaw, Newaygo, Mich.; Iver Iverson, Hal stad, Minn.; E. F. Joabert, Wheaton, Minn.; Seth J. Arnett, Madison, Neb-George W. Tilton, Epping, N. H.; Moses N. Harshaw, Lenotr, N.C.; Starling W. Waters Warren, Pa.; James Lewis, Canton, S. D. William Drawe, Caero, Tex.; Esta Witcher Rockdale, Tex.; James B. Seargent, Grange Tex.; Charles P. Smith, Martinsville, Va. James Craig, Waynesboro, Va.; Cassins C Pillsbury, West Superior, Wis.

Reappointed Lieutenant of the Watch William J. McLaughlin, of New Jersey, was reinstated as lieutenant of the watch force of the Department of the Interior, vice Leban R. Exline, of North Carolina reduced to watchman, Mr. McLaughlin is one of the oldest men in point of service in the department, having been appointed May 1, 1866, after four years' service in the Union Army. Soon after his appoint ment he was promoted to lieutenant, and remained in that office till reduced by Secretary Smith, ou January 26, 1894.

A Continuous Name

(From the New York Mail and Express. The King of Stam, who is soon to visit this country, will be accompanied by an extensive retinue. The railway arrangements for his trip across the continent will probably include a special car for his full ame, which is as follows: "Som-detch Phra - Paramindr - Maha -Chulalong-korn Patindr - Debia - Maha - Monghut-Purusiara - tue -Raja - ra - wrongse - Warutmarongse - Parabut - Warak - hattiara-rajatria - gas - angkes - Praumrd - harm-milks - vu - indhiraia - Para-manarth-Pabite - Phara - Chu - la - Cromklow-Show Yu-Hua "

Mr. Gladstone's Ambition.

(From the St. Louis Republic.) The fact that Mr. Gladstone was one of the many sufferers from the influenza now epidemic in London, shows that the Grand Old Man is determined from now on to take part in everything of general interest for

WOODWARD LOTHROP.

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

FRIDAY'S Our Remnant Day

Our Special Bargain Day.

Every bolt of goods has an end-every class of goods composed of a line of sizes has its medium sizes sold first, thereby leaving the very large or very small sizes-sets of Chinaware, through some mishap or other, lose a piece or two, leaving an incomplete set-various sorts of goods are soiled, mussed or fiuger marked from doing service as window or department decorations-other classes of merchandise, such as Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, etc., are scratched, cracked, dented or otherwise defaced in transit or from improper handling in the store. From these several sources remnants accumulate very rapidly, and we cannot push them aside or pile them up. Our business policy demands their absolute and immediate clearance in order to keep the stock fresh, bright and up to date. Less than perfect goods or complete assort - ments have no place here.

Hence Friday of each week is devoted to the selling of remnants-fragments, remainders, useful bits for personal and home use, etc.

Today will be a remnant day of unusual importance, as for quick distribution we've made the prices in many cases half and We have also secured espe-

cially for this oceasion several bargain lots of goods which we offer at very specially low prices as follows: Bargain in Men's Department.

50 dozen Men's Printed Silk Band Bows and String Ties in correct width, (1 1-8 inches), which we shall offer at the Special Sale Price, 15c each-2

Special Sale Price-2 pairs for 250

for 25c.

Suit Department.

1 Fancy Black Cheviot Suit, Eton jacket, wide skirt. Size 31. Reduced from \$20.00 to \$6.75. to \$6.75.
I rum Elack Brilliantine Sais, attribuet,
Lion jucket, foll plain spirt. Size 36.
Reduced from \$28.50 to \$12.50.
4 Tan Corduroy Elaydie Skirts. Reduced.

4 Tan Corduroy Bayese Saires Reduced from \$5.00 to \$5.88 each. 1 Brown Bicycle Suit. Size 18. Reduced from \$10.00 to \$5.00. 2 Fine Tan Covert Cloth Bicycle Suits— bloomers, sixri and waist. Size 38. Re-duced from \$18.50 and \$20.00 to \$12.50

each.

20 Fine Ten Linen Shirt Waists, em-proadered fronts, delachable collars and outfs. All sizes. Reduced from \$4.00, \$4.25 and \$4.50 to \$1.30, each.

20 Fine Dimity Lawn Shirt Waists. Sizes 34, 40 and 42. Reduced from \$1.68 and \$1.90 to 50c.

3d floor.

Cloak Department.

2 Black Cheviot Capes. Reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.75 each. 1 Mixed Cloth Golf Cape, silk lined hood, the fined from \$15.00 to \$7.50. 1 Black Cloth Empire Jacket, Size 36. Reduced from \$16.50 to \$3.50. 2 Fine Black Velvet Rippie Capes, silk lined and trimmed with jet. Reduced from \$35.00 to \$15.00. \$24.00 to \$15.04. 3d floor.

Misses' Department.

10 Children's Navy Bine Cheviot Jackets, shield fronts, atribin sleeves. Sizes 12, 14 and 16. Reduced from \$8.75 to \$1.95 each.

8 Dark Colored Outing Clote Dresses, lined waist, full skirt. Sizes S. 10 and 14. Reduced from S2.40 to 95c. each.

25 Chidren's Fine Wash Percale Dresses, extra full skirt, neatly braid trimmed, medium and light colors. Sizes 6 to 14. Reduced from \$1.68 to S9c. each.

3d floor.

Boys' Department.

20 All-wood Medium-weight Fants, laney checks and platts. Sizes 4, 10, 12, 14 and 15. Reduced from 75c and 81,00 to 39c pair.

11 All-wood Fancy Plaid Suits. Sizes 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 12 pair.
All-wool Fancy Plaid Suits. Sizes
7, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 15. Reduced to 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 15. Reduced to \$1.95 each.

S All-wood Reafer Suits, pretty styles, Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6. Reduced from \$3.75 and \$4.50 to \$2.95 each.

10 Straw Hats, small sizes. Reduced from \$50; to 12 1-2c, each.

3d floor

Upholstery Department.

Upholstery Department.

13 White Holland Window Shades, stied.
Reduced from 50c. to 25c. cach.
25 Colored Opaque Window Shades, damaged. Reduced from 25c. to 15c. cach.
10 Wire Window Screens. Reduced from 25c. to 15c. cach.
2 Solid Oak Brook Cases, with double glass doots and French beveled miror at top-will hold about 85 volumes. Reduced from 31c.50 to 87.50 cach.
1 Solid Cherry Revolving Book Case, highly polshed, handsomely carved. Reduced from \$18.00 to \$12.00.
1 White Iron Bedstend, with brass rods and knobs, rads slightly tarnished. Size 31-2xx6-1-2 feet. Reduced from \$12.50 to \$10.00. 3 Saxony Carpet Rugs, very fine and heavy pile, rich Persian colorings, as fol-10W8: 6.3-4x9 ft. Reduced from \$27.00 to \$20,00-9x10 1-2 ft. Reduced from \$42.00 to \$30.00-9x12 ft. Reduced from \$48.00 to \$35.00.

to \$35.00. 3 Kelim Rugs (alike on both sides), in Deiff, olive and terra cotta—rich designs. Size 7 1-2x10 1-2 ft. Reduced from \$13.00 to \$10.00 each. 1 Japanese Rug, pink ground, cream and yellow center and berder. Size 12x15 ft. Reduced from \$13.00 to \$10.00. 4th floor.

China Department. 1 Decorated Tollet Set, large pitcher, dightly damaged Reduced from \$6.00 1 Decorated Tonet Set, large pitcher, sighthy damaged. Reduced from \$6.00 to \$4.00.
1 French China Game Set, two plates chipped. Reduced from \$15.00 to \$9.50.
2 odd Decorated Chambers. Reduced from \$1.00 to 65c each.
1 odd Decorated Carlbad China Soup Tursen. Reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.00.
18 odd Decorated Carlbad China Soup Plates. Reduced from 31c to 10c each.
3 Decorated Carlsbad China Cuspidors. Reduced from 76c to 50c each.
2 Large Earthen Tea Pots, chipped. Reduced from 30c to 15c each.
4 Yellow Paking Dishes, imperfect. Reduced from 30c to 15c each.
3 Plain White Sauce Tursens. Reduced from 95c to 50c each.
2 Plain White Sugar Bowis. Reduced from 40c to 15c each.
4 Plain White Sugar Bowis. Reduced from 40c to 15c each.
4 Plain White Haviland China Vegetable

Woodward & Lothrop.

from 40c to 25c each.

4 Plain White Haviland China Vegetable
Dishes. Reduced from 35c to 25c each.

5th floor.